

# Hydstra Procedures

## Naming Hydstra Sites

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### . Site ID

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- . The Site ID must be unique.

This rule is enforced by Hydstra.

### Surface Water Flow or Stage Sites

- .. River Index. The site ID should be six or seven characters.

Site IDs are used for most stream and river sites, but not in tidal areas like the Delta or lakes. A surface water site ID is constructed with the following rules:

- . A two character Hydrological Designation Code (See attached workbook).
  - . A four-digit river index (000.0). Numbers start at the river outlet and get larger upstream.
  - . An optional character can be added for different gates or weirs at a site.
- .. SWP ID. The site ID should be six to nine characters.

A State Water Project site ID can also be used. Historically, a SWP ID has not been used for Hydstra sites. Locations are based on the milepost from the initial SWP diversion.

- . A two-character State Water Project Facility code. (See the attached workbook.)
- . If you are referring to the facility itself, then you use a six-digit milepost.
- . If you are referring to an associated facility, then add a single character for the type of facility and use a five-digit milepost.
- . An optional one or two character suffix to identify the side the facility is located on (L or R – looking downstream), and/or a letter code to indicating different pipes or other items.

### Tide Sites

- . Broadwater Body. The site ID should be six to eight characters.

Site IDs are used in tidal areas like the Delta or lakes, where there is no prevailing stream flow. A tide site ID is constructed with the following rules:

- . A two character Hydrological Designation Code (See attached workbook).
- . A one-character Broad Water Body Type code. (See attached workbook).
- . Four digits to identify the latitude degrees and decimal minutes. Use the ones digit from the degrees, and minutes to one-tenth of a minute. California is completely between 32 and 42 degrees latitude, so the tens digit of the latitude degrees is implicit.
- . Four digits to identify the longitude degrees and decimal minutes. Use the ones digit from the degrees, and minutes to one-tenth of a minute. California is completely between 120 and 121 degrees longitude, so the hundreds and tens digits of the latitude degrees are implicit.

## Groundwater Sites

- . State Well Number: The Site ID should be thirteen characters.

Site IDs will be identical between Hydstra and Water Data Library, making aggregation of the data from both data sets easy.

Site IDs for groundwater sites are constructed with the following rules:

- . Two-digit number for the Township. If the number is less than 10, pad the number with a leading zero.
- . One character, either "N" or "S"
- . Two-digit number for the Range. If the number is less than 10, pad the number with a leading zero.
- . One character, either "E" or "W"
- . Two-digit number for the section. The section number should be between 1 and 36.
- . One character for the 40-acre tract. The letter is between "A" and "R", excluding "I" and "O" (which can easily be confused with 1 and 0, respectively). Sometimes "X" and "Z" are used in special circumstances.
- . Three-digit sequence number for the well.
- . One character for the meridian. In California, allowable values are "B" for San Bernardino, "H" for Humboldt, and "M" for Mount Diablo.

For multi-completion wells, the deepest well should be given the lowest sequence number. If there are multi-completion wells that do not follow this convention, you do not have to change them. However, multi-completion wells established after 9/1/2008 should follow this convention.

## **Water Quality Sites**

DPLA will implement a “WQ” site type. This designation will be used for sites that collect water quality information, and do not collect surface water stage or flow or collect groundwater levels.

Water quality sites can use any of the methods described above, and modified as described below.

### **.. River Index**

Water quality sites on rivers and streams may use the “River Index” method for constructing a surface water site ID, and then add two digits for the water quality sites. The two digits interpolate between two known sites, with numbers increasing upstream. If the two digits are “00”, then the water quality measurements are taken at the gauging station.

### **.. SWP ID**

Water quality sites may use the SWP ID method on a State Water Project facility.

### **.. Broadwater Body**

Water quality sites may use the Broadwater Body method on a lake, bay or in the Delta.

### **.. State Well Number**

Water quality sites may use the State Well Number method at a well.

## **. Site Name**

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. The site name must be unique.

The site name is used just as often as the site ID to identify the site. Web sites and maps often list sites by name (or with the name). These lists need to be unambiguous. Therefore, the site name must be unique.